

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer discusses some topics such as research design, research subject, research Instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

According to Ary (2010), there are two kinds of research design. The first design is quantitative study. It is a process of finding the data using the objective measurements to gather numeric data that are used to analyze the information about what the researcher wants to know. The second design is qualitative research. Qualitative study is the way to collect and analyze the data in the form of words than number or statistic. It uses different philosophical approaches. There, the researcher can understand human behavior by focusing on the meaning of the events experienced by people involved. Supported by Slavin (1992), qualitative research is intended to explore important social phenomena by immersing the investigator in the situation for extended periods.

In this research, the writer uses qualitative approach. It is used to gain the understanding of fundamental reasons, opinions, and motivations. It used qualitative approach because the writer collected the data from Kodaline's song in album *Coming up for air* that are in a form of words rather than number. In addition, this research was descriptive. It is descriptive because the writer described the reason of the sentence that is categorized into figurative language

and the meaning of figurative language used in Kodaline's *Coming up for air* album.

The writer also used content analysis method. Content analysis is a technique for systematically describing written, spoken or visual communication. According to Neuman (1997), content analysis is a technique for gathering and analyzing the content of text. The writer used content analysis because the writer analyze the content of Kodaline's song in album *Coming up for air* that refers to words, meanings, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, or any message which can be communicated. The text itself is anything written, visual, or spoken that serves as a medium for communication.

3.2 Research Object

The objects of the research are the texts of the lyric on Kodaine songs in second album *Coming up for air*. The writer analyzed figurative language and the meaning of the song lyrics. The lyrics used in this research are:

No	Song Title
1	Honest
2	The One
3	Autopilot
4	Human Again
5	Unclear
6	Coming Alive
7	Lost
8	Ready
9	Better
No	Song Title
10	Everything Works Out In The End

11	Play The Games
12	Love Will Sets You Free

3.3 Research Approach

Abrams (2012) defines types of traditional critical theories and of applied criticism that can be usefully distinguished by their orientation in defining, explaining, and judging a work of literature into four categories. First is mimetic approach. It views the literary work as an imitation, or reflection, or representation of the world and human life, and the primary criterion applied to a work is the “truth” and “adequacy” of its representation to the matter that it represents, or should represent. Second approach is pragmatic approach. It views the work as something which is constructed in order to achieve certain effects on the audience (effects such as aesthetic pleasure, instruction, or kinds of emotion), and it tends to judge the value of the work according to its success in achieving that aim. Third approach is expressive approach. It treats a literary work primarily in relation to its author. It defines literary works as an expression, or overflow, or utterance of feelings, or as the product of the writer’s imagination operating on his or her perceptions, thoughts, and feelings. The fourth approach is objective approach. It deals with a work of literature as something which stands free from what is often called an “extrinsic” relationship to the poet, or to the audience, or to the environing world. From the theories that has been describes above, the writer uses objective approach because the writer investigate the data as an stands free entity without involving relation of the outer world, or to the reader, or to the author.

3.4 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer conducted some steps:

1. Searching the song lyric of Kodamine's: *Coming up for air* album. The lyric for the songs was taken from <https://www.azlyrics.com>
2. Downloading song lyrics of Kodamine's: *Coming up for air* album and saving 12 songs
3. Reading and get understanding in the content of the lyrics. There are at least three steps. First is to understand the song lyrics by reading the lyrics carefully, then second steps to identify by reading the song lyrics and determined which types of figurative that the lyrics belongs, and third steps is to classify by separating the song lyrics into categories of figurative languages.
4. Collecting data by finding the types of figurative language and the meaning from 12 songs in the Kodamine's: *Coming up for air* album. The writer highlighted the lyrics that include the types of figurative language in order to mark the lyrics. The function of this step is to make it easy in classifying the data into the ten types of figurative language. Some examples of the figurative language are shown below.

Table 1. Samples of Figurative Language

No	Expression or lyric	Figurative language
1	Do you ever feel like a plastic bag	Symbolic
2	Drifting through the wind	Hyperbole
3	feel so paper thin	Symbolic
4	like a house of cards	Simile
5	One blow from caving in?	Hyperbole

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data from data source, the writer did some steps to analyze the data. In doing analysis the writer uses procedures as follows:

1. The writer identified words, phrases and sentences of Kodaline' song lyrics that contained the types of figurative language.
2. The writer analyzed the types of figurative language using the theory of figurative language by Abrams. The data were classified into ten types of figurative language. Those are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, hyperbole, and irony. Then, the writer gave explanation of the data about the meaning contained in the sentence.
3. After finding the types of figurative language and the meaning in the Kodalline' song lyrics, the writer classified the data in each category based on each songs title. The data were firstly classified in the table based on the existence of the data.

Tab 3.1 Data Tabulation of Figurative Language

No.	Title	Form of phrase or sentence	Types of figurative language	Interpretation

From the table above, the writer was able to know what types of figurative language which are used in each title of song lyrics. There are 12 songs. Hence, the writer could see what the types of figurative language which are often used by Kodaline's in their song lyrics.

4. The writer uses investigator triangulation to increase the validity of the findings. The writer had been advised by the expert of literature lecturer in interpreting information and collecting the data.
5. The writer drew a conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion were obtained from the results of the data and the suggestions were made for further study.

